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OPTV/SLWK P.O. BOX 2938 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402				CAMPBELL, JOSHUA D
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		2179		

DATE MAILED: 01/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/576,754	ADLER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Joshua D Campbell	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### **Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 December 2004.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to communications: Request for continued examination filed on December 2, 2004.
2. Claims 1-20 and 22-35 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 8, 15, 22, and 28 are independent claims. Claim 21 remains cancelled. Claims 1-9, 11-15, 17-20, 22, 24-26, and 28-30 have been amended.

***Claim Objections***

3. Claim 21 was cancelled to remedy a double patenting rejection on 05/04/2004. The examiner will continue to view the claim as cancelled because if it is not cancelled a double patenting rejection holds true.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

**Claims 15-18, 20, 22-23, and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Collins et al. (US Patent Number 5,781,714, issued on July 14, 1998) in view of Lipton (US Patent Number 5,940,581, issued on August 17, 1999).**

5. **Regarding independent claim 15**, Collins et al. discloses a method in which a server receives requests for portable fonts (subsets) that are needed to display the web

page (electronic content) (column 40, lines 15-29 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. discloses a method in which the requests are generated by a client computer based upon HTML tags inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, column 31, lines 31-57, and column 40, lines 15-29 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. discloses a method that once the portable fonts are obtained they are sent to the client computer and used to display the current HTML file (column 40, lines 15-32 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. does not disclose a method in which the directives are added to the document in response to a request. However, Lipton discloses a method in which at the time of request (for printing, imaging, etc.) a font subset is generated and processed for the requested document (column 2, lines 25-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of using directives for font subsetting of Collins et al. with the method of dynamically creating font subsets of Lipton because it would have always assured that the document will be imaged in the most efficient manner that is consistent with the capabilities of the device.

6. **Regarding dependent claim 16**, Collins et al. discloses a method in which the computers used have the ability to process the program instructions stored in memory devices for this method (column 8, line 62-column 9, line 3 of Collins et al.).

7. **Regarding dependent claim 17**, Collins et al. discloses a method in which the computers used are personal computers and have the ability to process the program

instructions stored in memory devices for this method (column 8, line 62-column 9, line 3 of Collins et al.).

8. **Regarding dependent claim 18**, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML tags inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. also discloses that when a user requests a URL the modified version of the web page is the file that is sent to them (column 38, line 53-column 39, line 4 of Collins et al.).

9. **Regarding dependent claim 20**, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable font tags are identified in the modified HTML document (column 39, line 53-column 40, line 5 of Collins et al.).

10. **Regarding independent claim 22**, Collins et al. discloses a method in which a HTML page can be loaded from local storage that contains HTML tags that point to files containing font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, column 31, lines 31-57, and column 38, lines 36-42 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable font tags (directives) are identified in the modified HTML document (column 39, line 53-column 40, line 5 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. discloses a method in which the browser on the client computer determines whether or not the portable font is in cache (local storage) on the client computer. If it is the HTML document is displayed based on the portable font obtained from local cache otherwise a

request is made to the server to obtain that portable font (column 31, lines 3-20 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. discloses a method that once the portable fonts are obtained by the server device they are sent to the client computer and used to display the current HTML file (column 40, lines 15-32 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. does not disclose a method in which the directives are added to the document in response to a request. However, Lipton discloses a method in which at the time of request (for printing, imaging, etc.) a font subset is generated and processed for the requested document (column 2, lines 25-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of using directives for font subsetting of Collins et al. with the method of dynamically creating font subsets of Lipton because it would have always assured that the document will be imaged in the most efficient manner that is consistent with the capabilities of the device.

11. **Regarding dependent claims 23 and 25-26**, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 9, 14, and 17. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claims 9, 14, and 17.

12. **Regarding dependent claim 27**, Collins et al. discloses a method in which the browser on the client computer determines whether or not the portable font is in cache (local storage) on the client computer. If it is the HTML document is displayed based on the portable font obtained from local cache otherwise a request is made to the server to obtain that portable font (column 31, lines 3-20 of Collins et al.).

**Claims 1-14 and 28-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Simon et al. (US Patent Number 6,065,008, filed on October 1, 1997) in view of Collins et al. (US Patent Number 5,781,714, issued on July 14, 1998) further in view of Lipton (US Patent Number 5,940,581, issued on August 17, 1999).**

13. **Regarding independent claim 1**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which a web page (electronic content) is downloaded from the Internet (computer network), which entails a request from a computer to a network device (column 1, lines 36-46 of Simon et al.). Simon et al. discloses a method in which the web page is scanned by a subsetting module to provide just enough of the rules and glyph information necessary to view the web page which includes fonts (which may include different languages i.e. Latin and Japanese) that are not local to the client device (column 1, lines 31-46 and column 2, line 64-column 3, line 4 of Simon et al.). Simon et al. does not disclose that only the glyphs identified in the requested document are used. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which only glyphs that are used in the document are contained within the portable font (subset) (column 31, lines 31-44 of Collins et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Simon et al. and Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more efficient use of available space. Simon et al. does not disclose a method in which directives are inserted into the electronic content to identify the glyph subsets necessary or sending the modified file to the client. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML tags inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-

up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. also discloses that when a user requests a URL the modified version of the web page is the file that is sent to them (column 38, line 53-column 39, line 4 of Collins et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Simon et al. and the method of Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more efficient transmission of font information. Neither Simon et al. nor Collins et al. disclose a method in which the directives are added to the document in response to a request. However, Lipton discloses a method in which at the time of request (for printing, imaging, etc.) a font subset is generated and processed for the requested document (column 2, lines 25-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of using directives for font subsetting of Collins et al. and Simon et al. with the method of dynamically creating font subsets of Lipton because it would have always assured that the document will be imaged in the most efficient manner that is consistent with the capabilities of the device.

14. **Regarding dependent claim 2**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which a font distributor server has non-volatile memory from which a subsetting module can be run on the processor (column 1, lines 34-51 of Simon et al.).

15. **Regarding dependent claim 3**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which a web page is downloaded from the Internet, which entails a request from a computer to a network device (column 1, lines 36-46 of Simon et al.). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that web pages are written in Hyper Text Markup Language.

16. **Regarding dependent claim 4**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which subsets can be generated for Japanese character sets (glyphs) (column 1, lines 31-36 of Simon et al.).

17. **Regarding dependent claim 5**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which a web page is downloaded from the Internet, which entails a request from a computer to a network device (column 1, lines 36-46 of Simon et al.).

18. **Regarding dependent claim 6**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which a personal computer is used by the user (column 5, lines 6-25 of Simon et al.).

19. **Regarding dependent claim 7**, Simon et al. does not disclose a method in which directives are inserted into the electronic content as meta tags to identify the glyph subsets necessary. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML style tags (header) inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.).

20. **Regarding dependent claims 8 and 29**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which a web page (electronic content) is downloaded from the Internet (computer network), which entails a request from a computer to a network device (column 1, lines 36-46 of Simon et al.). Simon et al. discloses a method in which the web page is scanned by a subsetting module to provide just enough of the rules and glyph

information necessary to view the web page which includes fonts (which may include different languages i.e. Latin and Japanese) that are not local to the client device (column 1, lines 31-46 and column 2, line 64-column 3, line 4 of Simon et al.). Simon et al. does not disclose a method in which directives are inserted into the electronic content to identify the glyph subsets necessary or sending the modified file to the client. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML tags inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. also discloses that when a user requests a URL the modified version of the web page is the file that is sent to them (column 38, line 53-column 39, line 4 of Collins et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Simon et al. and the method of Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more efficient transmission of font information. Neither Simon et al. nor Collins et al. disclose a method in which the directives are added to the document in response to a request. However, Lipton discloses a method in which at the time of request (for printing, imaging, etc.) a font subset is generated and processed for the requested document (column 2, lines 25-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of using directives for font subsetting of Collins et al. and Simon et al. with the method of dynamically creating

font subsets of Lipton because it would have always assured that the document will be imaged in the most efficient manner that is consistent with the capabilities of the device.

21. **Regarding dependent claim 9**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which the computers used have the ability to process the program instructions stored in memory devices for this method (column 5, lines 6-25 of Simon et al.).

22. **Regarding dependent claim 10**, Collins et al. does not disclose the use of a database from which the sets are retrieved. However, Simon et al. discloses a method in which the font distributor has a font database from which the fonts are obtained (column 4, lines 35-43 of Simon et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Collins et al. and Simon et al. because a database would have allowed for organized mass storage of large font sets.

23. **Regarding dependent claim 11**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which the font distributor has a font database from which the fonts are obtained and subsets of fonts are stored, if a subset of a font exists it may be on the client computer if it does not it will not be on the client computer (column 4, lines 35-43 of Simon et al.).

24. **Regarding dependent claim 12**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which the font distributor has a font database from which the fonts are obtained and subsets of fonts are stored.

25. **Regarding dependent claim 13**, Simon et al. does not disclose that requests are received for documents including directives in HTML. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML tags

inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. also discloses that when a user requests a URL the modified version of the web page is the file that is sent to them (column 38, line 53-column 39, line 4 of Collins et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Simon et al. and the method of Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more efficient transmission of font information.

26. **Regarding dependent claim 14**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which subsets can be generated for Japanese character sets (glyphs) (column 1, lines 31-36 of Simon et al.).

27. **Regarding independent claim 28**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which subsets are developed to minimize the amount of space needed to identify glyphs that are used to display electronic content in one or more desired languages (column 1, lines 31-46 and column 2, line 64-column 3, line 4 of Simon et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that by minimizing the amount of space required to provide a font some devices that normally wouldn't have had enough space to view a document would now be able to view it. Simon et al. also discloses a method in which a personal computer is used to display electronic content using characters from glyph subsets (column 5, lines 6-25 of Simon et al.). Simon et al. does not disclose a method in which directives are used to identify

the glyph subsets. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML tags (directives) inserted into an HTML page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) used to display an HTML page(column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Simon et al. and the method of Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more efficient transmission of font information. Neither Simon et al. nor Collins et al. disclose a method in which the directives are added to the document in response to a request. However, Lipton discloses a method in which at the time of request (for printing, imaging, etc.) a font subset is generated and processed for the requested document (column 2, lines 25-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of using directives for font subsetting of Collins et al. and Simon et al. with the method of dynamically creating font subsets of Lipton because it would have always assured that the document will be imaged in the most efficient manner that is consistent with the capabilities of the device.

28. **Regarding dependent claim 30**, Collins does not disclose a method in which an entry is created to associate a client device with the subsets that were sent to it. However, Simon et al. discloses a method in which the font distributor has a font database from which the fonts are obtained and subsets of fonts are stored. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to have combined the methods of Collins et al. and Simon et al. with the use of a log, which by definition is a record of transactions that take place on a system (Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, 1997), to determine what font subsets have already been transmitted to a client device because it would have allowed the use of locally stored font subsets more efficiently.

29. **Regarding independent claim 31**, Simon et al. discloses a method in which a web page (electronic content) is downloaded from the Internet (computer network), which entails a request from a portable electronic device (computer) to a network device (column 1, lines 36-46 of Simon et al.). Simon et al. discloses a method in which the web page is scanned by a subsetting module to provide just enough of the rules and glyph information necessary to view the web page which includes fonts (which may include different languages i.e. Latin and Japanese) that are not local to the client device (column 1, lines 31-46 and column 2, line 64-column 3, line 4 of Simon et al.). Simon et al. does not disclose that only the glyphs identified in the requested document are used. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which only glyphs that are used in the document are contained within the portable font (subset) (column 31, lines 31-44 of Collins et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Simon et al. and Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more efficient use of available space. Simon et al. does not disclose a method in which directives are inserted into the electronic content to identify the glyph subsets necessary or sending the modified file to the client. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by

HTML tags inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. also discloses that when a user requests a URL the modified version of the web page is the file that is sent to them (column 38, line 53-column 39, line 4 of Collins et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Simon et al. and the method of Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more efficient transmission of font information. Neither Simon et al. nor Collins et al. disclose a method in which the directives are added to the document in response to a request. However, Lipton discloses a method in which at the time of request (for printing, imaging, etc.) a font subset is generated and processed for the requested document (column 2, lines 25-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of using directives for font subsetting of Collins et al. and Simon et al. with the method of dynamically creating font subsets of Lipton because it would have always assured that the document will be imaged in the most efficient manner that is consistent with the capabilities of the device.

30. **Regarding dependent claim 32**, Collins et al. discloses a method in which a server receives requests for portable fonts (subsets) that are needed to display the web page (electronic content) (column 40, lines 15-29 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. discloses a method in which the requests are generated by a client computer based upon HTML tags inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font

descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, column 31, lines 31-57, and column 40, lines 15-29 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. discloses a method that once the portable fonts are obtained they are sent to the client computer and used to display the current HTML file (column 40, lines 15-32 of Collins et al.).

31. **Regarding dependent claim 33**, Collins et al. discloses a method in which the requesting network and the receiving network are one in the same (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, column 31, lines 31-57, and column 40, lines 15-29 of Collins et al.).

32. **Regarding independent claim 34 and dependent claim 35**, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 31 and 33. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claims 31 and 33.

**Claims 19 and 24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Collins et al. (US Patent Number 5,781,714, issued on July 14, 1998) in view of Lipton (US Patent Number 5,940,581, issued on August 17, 1999) as applied to claims 8, 15, and 22 above, and further in view of Simon et al. (US Patent Number 6,065,008, filed on October 1, 1997).**

33. **Regarding dependent claim 19**, Collins et al. does not disclose a method in which the glyph subsets are Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Hebrew or Arabic glyphs. However, Simon et al. discloses a method in which subsets can be

generated for Japanese character sets (glyphs) (column 1, lines 31-36 of Simon et al.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Collins et al. and Simon et al. because it would have allowed the user to view a wider range of unknown fonts.

34. **Regarding dependent claim 24**, the claim contains substantially similar subject matter as claim 14. Thus, the claim is rejected along the same rationale as claim 14.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

35. Applicant's arguments filed December 2, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding the argument presented on page 14 that the claims are now in condition for allowance, the examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's assertion as presented above in the rejection.

#### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua D Campbell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4133. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00 AM - 4:30 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JDC  
January 13, 2005



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